

Chapter 1 : 11, results in SearchWorks catalog

The Monument to the Unknown Hero (Serbian: Spomenik Neznamom junaku) is a World War I memorial located atop Mount Avala, south-east of Belgrade, Serbia, and designed by the sculptor Ivan Meštrović.

Austro-Hungarian 9th Hill brigade of the 59th Division took the front rim of Avala on 16 October, with an assignment to push Serbian forces from the mountain. Austro-Hungarians were reinforced with one German half-battalion. However, one Serbian battalion successfully defended the top of Avala against the Austro-Hungarian battalions of the 49th and 84th regiments, aided by the 1st German reserve infantry regiment. Their soldiers then buried Serbian combatants who were killed in action. As the French influence was very strong on Serbian army since the mid 19th century, the idea of doing the same spread among the veterans and social associations, reaching the National Assembly. Existing commemorative cross from was known only locally and to the Avala visitors. In the first half of the initiative to build a more dignified commemorative mark gained momentum. On 24 June, president of the Constitutional Assembly, Ivan Ribar, summoned state dignitaries to the meeting with the agenda of constructing the monument. It was decided that the future monument will be "dignified". An exhumation was conducted by the commission on 23 November. Parts of the grenade are found under the skull, almost as a pillow, while the skeleton had the blown left side of the chest, so it is estimated that he was killed by the Austro-Hungarian howitzer while he was watching from the lookout. He was apparently buried in the crater formed by the explosion of the very grenade that killed him. Other objects found in the grave include: The soldier had no identity badge which suggests that he was either member of the Third Call regiments with soldiers over 38 years old or was drafted immediately prior to the battle which is probably correct as the skeletal remains pointed out to a very young male, no older than years. Some sources actually claim he was only 17. The ammunition was Russian Tula Arms Plant, No. 7. The boots were American, M1, mostly distributed to the members of the Personnel department and, to the lesser extent, to the regiments of the First Call which drafted the youngest soldiers, up to 31 years old. The commission concluded that the remains do belong to the Serbian soldier and reburied him, with the grenade parts, while his personal belongings were taken to the cabinet of the president of the assembly for safekeeping. Also, some more prominent events are used, like the Christmas money collecting by the Patriarch Dimitrije or the wedding of King Alexander I and Queen Maria on 8 June. Not having much faith in the politicians and expecting that they would drag the process, local administration organized the construction in 1913. When the Board found out that the locals are building their own monument, conceptually completely different from their idea, Ivan Ribar held talks with the local administration and an agreement was reached that this monument will be a "temporary solution". The monument was built near the place where an earlier monument to the unknown soldier was built. The monument was built by the local villagers, aided by the engineers and workers from the Rakovica railway section. The monument was finished on 14 May and publicly dedicated on 1 June. The base was a two-leveled square pedestal with a regular, four-sided pyramid made of the roughly dressed stone. They were hexagonally shaped and also made of the roughly dressed stone. On top of the pyramid a six-armed cross was placed. On the eastern side of the pedestal a plate was placed with the inscription: "Consecrated on 1 June 1913". On the other three side the inscriptions simply said "cross made of Carrara marble". On the western side of the horizontal arm of the cross another inscription read: "The monument was encircled by 16 short stone pillars, 4 on each side, connected with chains. Remains of the unknown soldier were placed in the metal coffin and walled in the monument, together with the small wooden case in the colors of the Serbian flag containing the grenade parts, and remains of another three unidentified soldiers which were discovered in the foothills of Avala. Among the dignitaries at the dedication of the monument were Ivan Ribar, other senior politicians from the Assembly, presidents of the surrounding municipalities and districts and several government ministers. King Alexander visited the location later that same day. Remains of the other three soldiers were placed in the memorial ossuary in Belgrade Fortress. Personal belongings of the soldier were handed over to the Military Museum, also on the Fortress, but they disappeared later. The old monument was completely demolished,

except for the six-armed cross which was moved to the churchyard of the Church of Saint Mary Magdalene in Beli Potok , where it is still located.

Chapter 2 : Monument to the Unknown Hero - Wikipedia

Pages in category "Unknown-importance Yugoslavia articles" The following pages are in this category, out of approximately 1, total. This list may not reflect recent changes ().

Objectives[edit] "To arms, everyone! Until British supplies began to arrive in appreciable quantities in , the occupiers were the only source of arms. The objectives of the rival resistance movement which emerged some weeks earlier, the Chetniks , were the retention of the Yugoslav monarchy , ensuring the safety of ethnic Serb populations, [13] [14] and the establishment of a Greater Serbia [15] through the ethnic cleansing of non-Serbs from territories they considered rightfully and historically Serbian. In that period names of Muslim and Croat commanders of Partisan forces had to be changed to protect them from their predominantly Serb colleagues. Name[edit] The movement was consistently referred to as the "Partisans" throughout the war. However, due to frequent changes in size and structural reorganizations, the Partisans throughout their history held four full official names: Yugoslav Army [note 6] €” on 1 March , the National Liberation Army was transformed into the regular armed forces of Yugoslavia and renamed accordingly. Because of this, their short name became simply the "Partisans" capitalized , and stuck henceforward the adjective "Yugoslav" is used sometimes in exclusively non- Yugoslav sources to distinguish them from other partisan movements. The name change also reflects the fact that the latter superseded in importance the partisan detachments themselves. Shortly before the end of the war, in March , all resistance forces were reorganized into the regular armed force of Yugoslavia and renamed Yugoslav Army. Background and origins[edit] See also: Invasion of Yugoslavia On 6 April , the Kingdom of Yugoslavia was invaded from all sides by the Axis powers, primarily by German forces, but also including Italian, Hungarian and Bulgarian formations. During the invasion, Belgrade was bombed by the Luftwaffe. The invasion lasted little more than ten days, ending with the unconditional surrender of the Royal Yugoslav Army on 17 April. Besides being hopelessly ill-equipped when compared to the Wehrmacht , the Army attempted to defend all borders but only managed to thinly spread the limited resources available. It also gained control over the newly created Montenegrin puppet state , and was granted the kingship in the Independent State of Croatia, though wielding little real power within it. Bulgaria , meanwhile, annexed nearly all of Macedonia , and small areas of eastern Serbia and Kosovo. The occupying forces instituted such severe burdens on the local populace that the Partisans came not only to enjoy widespread support but for many were the only option for survival. Early in the occupation, German forces would hang or shoot indiscriminately, including women, children and the elderly, up to local inhabitants for every one German soldier killed. The party, led by Josip Broz Tito , was banned after its significant success in the post-World War I Yugoslav elections and operated underground since. Tito, however, could not act openly without the backing of the USSR , and as the Molotov-Ribbentrop pact was still in force, he was compelled to wait. This was ignored in official Yugoslav historiography as it was not related to the Partisan movement. The area they controlled, consisting of nearby villages, was called the "Miners Republic" and lasted 42 days. The resistance fighters formally joined the ranks of the Partisans later on. In Partisan forces in Serbia and Montenegro had around 55, fighters, but only 4, succeeded to escape to Bosnia. Proleterska Udarina Brigada €” the first regular Partisan military unit, capable of operating outside its local area. The first Partisan uprising occurred in Croatia on 22 June , when forty Croatian Communists staged an uprising in the Brezovica woods between Sisak and Zagreb. On 26 August , 21 members of the 1st Split Partisan Detachment were executed by firing squad after being captured by Italian and Ustashe forces. Partisan numbers from Serbia would be diminished until when the Partisan movement gained upswing by spreading the fight against the axis. At that point tens of thousands of Chetniks switched sides to the Partisans. By the middle of partisan resistance to the Germans and their allies had grown from the dimensions of a mere nuisance to those of a major factor in the general situation. In many parts of occupied Europe the enemy was suffering losses at the hands of partisans that he could ill afford. Nowhere were these losses heavier than in Yugoslavia.

Tyco Depot Train Collectors & Model Railroading Forum. Identification Station. Unknown Yugoslavia-made C

Did I know much about this country of Croatia? Did I ever remember studying it school? I remembered Bulgaria because I did a school report on this little known in America country when I was a 5th grader. When I met my husband, he had to draw a diagram of the eastern European countries, so I could get a visual on how the former country of Yugoslavia was set up. Yugoslavia was created in as a gift of the world to Serbs who risked everything during the Great War. I made the trip to Croatia alone as my husband was already there visiting family. It seemed to take such a long time to pack and prepare for this adventure â€” I consulted travel guides and friends who were in unison to the pack light phrase. I still chose to check a big suitcase but pared down to the essentials. My rain jacket was an excellent choice as I wore it on the one rainy day we had in the city of Pula. My cousin lent me over the head scarfs to use as light cover ups to provide variety to the few tops I brought, were light and spiced my look up. The plane was late from Fargo to Chicago. I observed the stream of negativity and just let it go onto the pages of my paper. We were late arriving to Chicago and it looked questionable. I heard my name in the overhead speakers giving last call for the doors would be closing any minute. My heart was in the zone â€” My lungs were on overload as I made my way there. Luckily my seat was close, and the flight attendants were kind. They offered me water. Some luxuries in life are out of reach but at this time in my life, I made it a priority and for me the investment was worth it. It made the overseas leg of the trip much better. We arrived in Munich 8 hours later â€” the connecting trip to Zagreb was late and we had to take a bus to get to our airplane. Once in the air, the pilots of Lufthansa apologized several times for the minute delay â€” he sounded sorry and noted that it was unusual in this airport. Once I got to Zagreb, it took time to confirm that my luggage had stayed in Chicago. It would be 4 days before I would see it again. Good thing I was wearing long pants with the zip off option into shorts. The first night was spent at a lovely hotel called the Esplanade. We were lucky to have a cousin who worked there. It is a 5-star hotel that had origins with the Orient Express stopping there with all their luxury passengers from Paris to Istanbul. The Aleve that I had taken had probably helped too along with all the amenities and clear weather of the flight. The next day we traveled to Pula, the coastal town of Istria. A side note, Croatian buses are not equipped with restrooms. After 3 hours we finally stopped at the gas stationâ€¦. Here history is measured differently so as I traveled I was overcome with awe in the remnants such as the Roman Amphitheater, monuments and huge gateways constructed to create the grand presence of the times. We stayed at the seaside resort called Del Mar. It was busy, noisy and after the initial emotional meltdown, I got to appreciate the charm of the small apt. The first night was an adjustment from the 5-star hotel in Zagreb. The music drowned out the non-vegetarian friendly menu and I left in frustration to find the little grocery store. Once inside I stared at the yogurt shelves unable to read the language of what types of product they were. A woman reached in front of me and took all the containers of yogurt I thought I wanted and I just stood there â€” frozen, tired and teary. I would say I got lost in the adjustment of my sensitive brain. Yet, joy and freedom are worth the efforts of our experiences. This knowledge has helped me understand some of the challenges of changes, being around other people and managing the mind. We are vital to the whole! Appreciate yourself despite the circumstances. Pula is the home of the Roman amphitheatre or the Arena. It is known as the emblem of the city and was built in the first century. It was renovated by Augustus and is the 6th largest among the preserved amphitheatres in the world. For approximately 4 centuries, it functioned as an arena with gladiator and animal fighting being a main event. Things changed when emperor Honorius prohibited the games in In modern times, it is used to house events and music festivals and it a big tourist attraction. There are levels underneath the theatre that we explored and learned all about how they pressed and stored olive oil. They had lived in Pula for 30 years and took us to a chapel in city Rovinj. It was a beautiful structure with the sea all around. A man sat on the wall overlooking the water and played Stairway to Heaven on the guitar. Amazing contrast and one of my highlights. They took us to a monastery where we heard a young local chamber orchestra play classical music. The one monk that resides there listened out of sight in the upper level while the light from his room glowed. I remember thinking

it was special in some way. Olive trees are prolific in many areas of Istria and the olive oil produced there is some of the best in the world. We took a class to learn the many details of how to select good olive oil. A grassy taste and smell, not bitter or pungent and buying from companies that bottle and produce the oil in the same place. Truffles are another delight in Croatia. It is a rare mushroom product that is harvested by first finding them. Dogs or sometimes pigs are used to locate them as they are underground. I ate them several times waiting to see if I felt something. They are used in tiny quantities and mixed with food such as pasta and vegetables. There are many islands around Istria and one that we visited was called Brijuni. This was the island Tito, the Yugoslavian President, spent 6 months of the year while in power. He had a zoo built to house all the exotic animals he got as gifts from famous dignitaries, movie stars like Elizabeth Taylor, Sophia Loren and leaders from around the world. This was a favorite place of my husband as he remembered Tito and his powerful god-like influence over the people in the Yugoslavia. I enjoyed the ferry ride, the blue waters, the lunch served on the boat and the time spent on an uninhabited island that many use for day trips. It was the home of a psychiatric facility, a school for disabled children and a monastery. This was one of my favorite spots – the history and the energy was palpable. I enjoyed meditating and watching a man dive off the rocks into the sea. Another highlight was our day trip to the inland of Istria. We hired a guide and made our way to Groznanj and Motovun, both castles from ancient times and both still inhabited with people, mainly artisans and city workers living in close quarters and I imagined very connected with each other. We had lunch at a winery in the country where we were greeted with shots of Mistletoe liquor. I went with the local wine, enjoyed while the bees hugged the windows and men worked the land just outside. Instead I just watched them as they came to the table from time to time to check out the food. They were happy bees. As romantic as it sounded I decided to listen more to my body which needed some rest from all the activities. At one point touristy steps proved too many and I needed to slow it down a little. I was brought up to push through challenging times. When the going gets tough the tough get going was my motto for many of my crazy busy years. Anxiety or negative emotions are the result of resistance to what life is really calling for you to do. This trip was a challenge and a gratitude practice. I admire the natural travelers of the world while accepting and appreciating my own travel style. Note to the interested: I did for 2 legs of the trip. Yes, yes and yes. Croatia is a beautiful country, full of history and beautiful people. I felt safer there walking around than I would here in our cities given that there are very few guns there. Our friends told us that to even get a gun it would be a long and arduous process. Economically, people seem to struggle a little more to make ends meet and build careers. Lessons from my road? Respect your traveling style and get outside your comfort zone – whatever that may mean. Each of us has that felt sense of leaving the known and facing the unknown. Being able to center oneself and learn to be comfortable in our own unknowns is BIG. I suggest any type of mind relaxation that can get us out of ourselves so to speak and allow the connection to the universe show itself in whatever way is right for you. I send gratitude to my husband who got to be born there which enabled me to have the experience.

Chapter 4 : Partisan Rifles - Mauser M, Yugoslavia and unknown

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Chapter 5 : B Bombardier in WWII - Fifty Missions

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Chapter 6 : results in SearchWorks catalog

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It's thanks to the dedication of Luka NovakoviÄ and Vanja TodoroviÄ, the brains behind indie label Discom, that unknown records from late 70s and 80s Yugoslavia are finding a new audience.

Chapter 7 : Category:Unknown-importance Yugoslavia articles - Wikipedia

Unknown - Visit Yugoslavia Art Print. Explore our collection of Unknown fine art prints, giclees, posters and hand crafted canvas products.

Chapter 8 : Label spotlight: listen to rare and unknown records from Yugoslaviaâ€™s heyday â€™ The Cal

This rifle has a few graffiti features. On the left side of the buttstock there is a cursive "P." On the right side of the buttstock there is a "T" and "D-" next to the Alexander I (king of Yugoslavia in) cartouche. There are also some cartridge case mouth indents on the forearm, and some large gouges between the barrel bands.

Chapter 9 : Yugoslav Partisans - Wikipedia

YUGOSLAVIA VAL-2 VALORâ€™Large One-Piece Boxes SB SHORT BLANK. "SUPER LOUD". Orange box with white and black printing. One-piece box with end flaps. Contents unknown. S SHORT (STANDARD VELOCITY). Orange and yellow box with black printing. Large, one-piece box with end flaps. Contents unknown. LR LONG RIFLE (STANDARD VELOCITY).